

WILSON DEMANDS \$100,000,000 BY CABLE TO BUY FOOD FOR STARVING EUROPEANS; HOOVER ADDS PLEA; FEARS ANARCHY SPREAD

Foodstuffs Needed Within Thirty Days to Prevent Myriad Deaths and Widespread Disorders in All Liberated Nations.

Declaring that "foodstuffs must be placed in certain localities within the next fifteen to thirty days if human life and order are to be preserved," President Wilson has appealed to Congress by cable for an appropriation of \$100,000,000 to relieve starvation in the destitute regions of Europe, outside of Germany.

The President's cable was received by Secretary of the Treasury Glass, through the Secretary of State, and was forwarded to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Speaker immediately referred it to Chairman Shelby, of the Appropriations Committee, who submitted the matter in tentative form to the House yesterday.

The President's cablegram follows:

"Extended investigation and consideration of the food situation in certain parts of Europe disclose that especially the hungry population in certain areas are not only facing absolute starvation during the coming winter, but that many of these populations are unable to find immediate resources with which to purchase their food.

"These regions have been so subjected to destruction by war, not only of their foodstuffs but of their financial resources and their power of production and export, that they are utterly incapable of finding any resources that can be converted into international exchange for food purchases. While the Secretary of the Treasury can accept obligations of certain governments, and through these make good the situation, with respect to temporarily, there are still other areas through eastern and southern Europe where such arrangements have not been made. This applies particularly to the liberated peoples.

Wilson Pays Tribute to Scientists

Academies Play Part in Simplifying Problems of Politics, He Tells Savants in Rome Address.

Rome, Jan. 4.—President Wilson, upon being made a member of the Academy of the Lincei, in the presence of the King and Queen of Italy and a large group of world-famous Italian scientists and high officials, delivered the following address today.

"Your Majesty, Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Academy:

"I have listened, sir, with the profoundest appreciation to the beautiful address which you have been kind enough to deliver, and I want to say how deeply I appreciate the honor you have conferred upon me in permitting me to become a member of this great academy, because there is a sense in which the continuity of human thought is in the care of bodies like this.

"There is a serenity, a long view on the part of science which seems to be of no age, but to carry him-

WORLD BACKS WILSON; BAKER

War Secretary Declares President Is Spokesman of World Democracy.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Declaring the spirits of millions of dead men hover over the Versailles peace session, demanding their sacrifices be honored, Secretary of War Baker here tonight expressed the view that a league of nations can be reared to prevent future wars of conquest.

He spoke before the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce.

While admitting the proposed league would perhaps not entirely guarantee against wars, Baker declared:

"It is at least possible that if we were to record the judgment of this generation it will have some weight with those who are to come after us, that it will be an admonition to the new world that is in the making of the experience the old world has had, that it will become a cornerstone in the national policies of civilized peoples, that their children will read it in their school books about government and that gradually it will become a commonplace in the hearts of men that the suffering and sacrifice and loss of war are things to be endured only when liberty itself is at stake and that no man or group of men should invoke such a weapon as war in any other than a high and consecrated cause."

Baker Lands President.

Alluding to President Wilson, Baker continued:

"So far as we in America are concerned our case is in the hands of our Captain. He stands with heart and hand with the world. He is the Old World where other kinds of treaties used to be made, and represents a great and free people. It may be that there are voices in this country which utter words of hesitancy and here and there timorous uncertainty, but back of him in that council chamber are the voices of the democracies of the world, of the men who labor and of the women who sacrifice; he is by the force of events the spokesman of the democracy of the world, and the composition of this war will be a new Magna Carta, a new Bill of Rights, to liberate the children of the future from the burdens of the past."

CONFIRM INTERNMENT OF VON MACKENSEN

Confined in Palace of Count Karolyi by French Soldiers.

Dispatches through official channels yesterday carried reports that Marshal von Mackensen, the German leader, has been interned in Budapest by the French soldiers in charge of the city.

It is stated that a detachment of 700 French soldiers went to the palace of Count Ladislav Karolyi where Mackensen was residing. He protested the investment, declaring he had given himself up to the Hungarian government, and that no one else had authority over him. He was informed by the French that his internment had been ordered, and that he was to remain in the palace which would be under the guard of French soldiers.

400,000 Hung. Idle.

Berlin, Jan. 4.—Four hundred thousand people are out of work throughout Germany as a result of the loss of raw materials. It was learned today.

AVOID TROUBLE BY ARBITRATION

British Troops Settle Differences at Conference with Commander.

London, Jan. 4.—The trouble resulting from the protest of troops in the Falkstone rest camps at delay in their demobilization officially reported tonight to have been settled at a conference between the general office and representatives of the men.

War office authorities and officials of the demobilization department are investigating the case of each individual. Meanwhile the port of embarkation at Falkstone has been closed.

Several thousands of the soldiers, most of whom were said to be destined for return to France, paraded to the Falkstone town hall in body yesterday to make a public protest. They were addressed by the mayor, who promised their case would be investigated and that the government would be held responsible.

This is the first time in the history of the British army, so far as records show, that troubles among the troops have been arbitrated between "representatives of the men" and a commanding general.

Wilson Ranks With Saviour, Orator Says

Rome, Jan. 4.—While the President was en route to Rome he was accorded the most enthusiastic welcomes in some of the small towns. Florio Latin oratory often rose to hitherto unexplored heights. One mayor, addressing the President, furnished a typical example. He said:

"I do not believe it would be sacrilegious to say that President Wilson ranks with Christ as the world's savior."

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WILSON COMING TO GET SUPPORT

Anxious to Crystallize American Sentiment on League of Nations.

That the President expects to carry with him into the Peace Conference the full strength of American public opinion, became known in Washington yesterday after the receipt of semi-official cables from abroad.

His return on February 10 is now understood to be for the purpose of crystallizing American public sentiment on the League of Nations, and the materials of European diplomacy, whose self-interests lead them to decry the President's idealistic program, are seeking to minimize his authority as a spokesman for this country by pointing to the recent Congressional elections as a repudiation of his program.

The President will take occasion to appear before the American people on several occasions, on his return, to explain his program. He expects that it will receive full accord from one end of the country to the other.

Thinks Shock Worn Off.

With such a reception, he can point to a feeling of crisis behind him when he returns to Europe. His close friends think the shock of his breaking precedents in going to Europe will have worn off before his return and that his handsomeness in Europe will have persuaded the American people that his trip was worth while as a matter of international friendship and good will.

It is pointed out that the birthday anniversary of Lincoln on February 12 and Washington on February 22, would offer opportunities for appearances in a natural manner, and that a discussion of the career of either would easily open up a discussion of freedom.

EXTRA SESSION BLAME ON G. O. P.

American Mission To Study Conditions in Austria-Hungary

Paris, Jan. 4.—The American Armistice Commission is sending an expedition to Austria-Hungary for the purpose of studying political, social and economic conditions, it was officially announced today.

The mission, which will arrive in Vienna on Monday, will establish headquarters there, with subagencies in Budapest, Prague, Agram and other cities.

The party is headed by Prof. A. J. Coolidge, of Harvard University, who recently returned from Archangel. The other members are Prof. R. J. Kerer, of Missouri University; C. T. Storey, of Boston; Lieut. Col. Sherman Miles, Lieut. L. A. King, of New York; Maj. Lawrence Martin, Capt. Nicholas Roosevelt, Lieut. R. C. Foster, captain of the Delicate; Capt. Weller, Capt. John Karmazin, Capt. W. A. Paskowski, Lieut. Philip Goodwin and Lieut. H. C. Campagnoli.

CHINA DEMANDS KIAOCHOW AGAIN

Will Look to America to Defend Her Against Japanese Aggression.

Paris, Jan. 4.—China at the coming peace conference will look to America for support of China's aspirations to safeguard her integrity and preserve her territory.

After many consultations with experts on far eastern affairs already on the ground it can be stated that China's chief fight at the conference will be opposing the unofficially announced Japanese claims for perpetual occupation of Kiaochow by "arrangement" with China.

Deny Japan's Claim.

The Oriental republic's commissioners will insist that Germany originally acquired Kiaochow in 1897 under duress when China was helpless, as a totally disproportionate compensation for the murder of two missionaries and the occupation of the territory for the permanent occupation nor even title to the ninety-nine-year lease.

Two clever Chinese diplomats already are in Paris. H. Wellington Koo, graduate of Columbia and until recently Chinese minister to the United States, and Alfred Fze, a Cornell graduate, Chinese minister to Great Britain. Both were educated under the Boxer indemnity fund. The names of China's other commissioners have not yet been announced.

LABOR WILL NOT STAND FOR CUT, SAYS GOMPERS

Warns Senate Committee Present Wage Scales Must Stand.

LAUDS VALOR OF U. S. Gives America Almost Sole Credit for Winning of War.

The magnificent pledge by the people of the United States of all the nation's resources turned the tide in the war, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, told the Senate Committee on Education and Labor yesterday.

"It was not only our 2,000,000 men in France and our unlimited production of munitions and supplies that constituted a great and crushing blow to the German military machine. I have always been proud of my own country because from the time of our entrance into the war we began to think of it and of our part in it in big terms."

Gompers declared he had never been able to understand the bitterness of the fight against England and of continental Europe, because they have "all been guilty of the same things, have all done wrongs, have all taken their Aunty as freebooters."

He said that one reason why the American flag is universally respected among the nations of Europe, is that it is recognized that the United States has had no part in these things.

No people could fight under the institutions of monarchies and autocracies with the valor, the bravery, the abandon, displayed by a people fighting under a flag that all knew stood for the things that the flag of the United States implies," he added.

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Fighting D. C. Battalion Is Nearly Annihilated

Corp. Isemann and Private Bolceine Give The Herald First Real Story of Battles on Verdun and Other Fronts.

Sufficiently recovered from their wounds, Corp. William Isemann, 141 Eleventh street southeast, and Private Albert E. Bolceine, 1367 East Capitol street, yesterday told and collaborated the first detailed and consecutive story of the fighting 312th Machine-gun Battalion, composed entirely of District boys, which grappled with the Hun against overwhelming odds for fifty-six days or up until November 11, the day the armistice was signed.

With a somber glint in their eyes these boys yesterday recalled for The Washington Herald the bits of information concerning the brilliant fighting and sacrifices which the National Capital will write proudly when this city's part in the great war is finally recorded.

They tell how the 312th Machine-gun Battalion was cut into by a nest of Hun machines and nearly annihilated.

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They tell how, often going into battle before the eyes of the Hun and against concentrated fire of German artillery and machine guns, the District battalion lost scores of its men through casualties day after day in some of the hardest bits of fighting done by the American forces.

Routed Entire Batteries.

They tell, with pardonable pride, how on one occasion this peerless battalion even put before batteries of enemy artillery out of action.

For the first time these boys' stories accurately give the locations of the 312th Machine-gun Battalion from its first landing in Brest, when it was housed in a barn, until six days before "cease firing" was ordered on November 11.

For the first time these boys' stories give the history of the intimate overseas history of Corp. William Isemann, Private Owen Grinnell, Corp. Harry Chaney, Sgt. Jack Kelley, Sgt. Harry Chaney, Sgt. Harry Penn, Lieut. E. M. Newlin, Lieut. Dwight Duryea, Capt. "Tim" Jordan and others.

This unit, over which more concern has been felt than any other, was composed of District of Columbia "selectives" who were trained at Camp Meade with the 79th division.

As Sgt. Isemann was seriously wounded in the first battle, his place was signed he reminded, as did Private Bolceine, that there must be more chapters to tell when all of the members have returned home.

Called "100,000 Private."

Recalling the names of Washington boys who were killed and wounded, Corp. Isemann said:

"You remember Corp. William Compher, whom the boys used to call the '100,000 private' because he was left some such sum of money by an uncle in California. Well, Compher, who was a policeman in Washington, was seriously wounded, but has recovered since and may be coming back pretty soon to marry one of those hundreds of pretty girls who wrote him at Meade after the newspapers started the story that he wanted a wife to share his riches."

"Then there was Private William Eopulucci, also of Company C. He was killed by a piece of shrapnel. He was the last regular soldier in his family, which lived in Washington. The President offered him his discharge when he was drafted, but he refused it. He said he wanted to share his riches."

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Offensive Continued By Soviets

Allies Appear to Be Decreasing Opposition; Japan Will Withdraw Troops in Siberia.

London, Jan. 4.—The Russian soviet armies are continuing their successes on all fronts, it was indicated in dispatches today. At the same time the allies appeared to be decreasing their opposition.

The Japanese war office, according to a Tokyo dispatch, has announced that 24,000 Japanese troops will be withdrawn from Siberia and that hereafter only a small force would be maintained there. The Express stated today that the British light cruiser squadron would be withdrawn from the Estonian coast and would patrol the Baltic only as far east as Danzig.

German troops, Berlin reported, have retired to new positions some distance from Riga, abandoning the Riga position of more than 1,000 German troops.

The central council of soviet held a long consultation regarding the situation on the eastern frontier. The Vossische Zeitung hints at a union of German and soviet forces to oppose the Bolshevik advance toward the Baltic.

The Bolshevik official communique, received by wireless from Moscow, stated that the soviet armies continue their offensive on all fronts. Capture of Novo-Svenchany, Osipov, Ulyanovka and a series of villages along the Iva-Sterlitamak highway was reported. In the Perm region the Bolsheviks retired from Izya.

From German sources it was reported that Bolshevik troops had captured Walk and Wenden, and that the German army in the Baltic provinces is in a serious situation through food shortage. Desertions are increasing.

Popularity of President Unparalleled in Europe

Old Forces of Reaction or Resistance Forced to Swing Into Line—Pleased with Realization of Their Fondlest Hopes.

Wilson was then able to formulate before the eyes of an attentive world the means by which he intended to respond to the deepest desires of all humanity of assuring a just peace and institute the rule of justice through a league of nations.

Speaks with Precision.

The President has the special merit of giving his words that luminous precision, that final form which give his most practical political ideas.

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PERMIT YANKS TO SEE EUROPE

Doughboys Ordered Home May Visit Other Countries Abroad.

The adoption of a liberal furlough policy to allow the men in Gen. Pershing's army to make sight-seeing tours in Europe was announced by Secretary Baker yesterday in a letter to Representative Young of North Dakota.

Secretary Baker's letter said:

"I have your letter in further reference to the question of permitting our soldiers now in Europe to have furloughs for the purpose of visiting other countries, which suggested that it was made by your constituent, P. O. Thorson, of Grand Forks, N. D."

Pershing to Grant Permission.

"Since the time that you heard from the Adjutant General to the effect that this subject was within the jurisdiction of Gen. Pershing cables have been exchanged with him and he has stated that as far as practicable leaves will be given to officers and enlisted men of organizations ordered home so that they may see something of Europe."

BERGER INSISTS ON INNOCENCE

Declares Wall Street Got America in War by Buying Newspapers.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—With the government charging Victor Berger with pro-Germanism and the defense contending that he opposed the war purely as a Socialist the conspiracy case against Berger and other Chicago colleagues came to a close today. Taking of testimony was ended and Monday lawyers for both sides will make their final arguments to the jury.

Berger quit the witness stand after three days of continuous examination. He refused to withdraw any statement in the closing hours of his testimony. He still maintained the sinking of the Lusitania did not constitute an international crime and dwelt on the theory that Wall Street got the nation in the war by purchasing leading newspapers throughout the country.

Carl Marx kept England out of the American civil war at the critical time when her entrance would have meant victory for the South," Berger said.

Wants Paderewski Deported.

Copenhagen, Jan. 4.—The German armistice commission has protested the presence of Ignace Paderewski in Poland, is causing dangerous excitement and has demanded that the allies order him to leave, according to the Berlingske Tidende.

PUBLIC TO COME FIRST, M'ADOO'S RAIL SOLUTION

Director General Declares All Politics Must Be Kept Out of Ownership. INSISTS ON FIVE YEARS Solons in Cross Fire Grilling Hint They Favor Private Control of Roads.

A ringing declaration that the railroads must be kept out of politics, a clear statement that the whole railroad problem must be solved in the interest of the people and not the railroads, and a confession that he has himself as yet been unable to formulate any recommendation for a permanent adjustment of the government's relation to the railroads marked the second and final day of the Director General McAdoo's appearance before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

He continued his argument for a five year extension of the government's operation of the lines under a cross fire of questions from Senators Kellogg, Cummins, Pomeroy and Underwood, and no word of sympathy for his recommendation was heard until he was about to leave the committee when Senator LaFollette, whose silence had been unbroken through the two days' session, sought to briefly restate the McAdoo position.

"That is my position. Thank you," he said to the Senator. Tributes to McAdoo's administration of the roads, however, were paid by the members of the committee.

Must Bar Politics.

"The railroads must be kept out of politics," Mr. McAdoo declared. "I religiously kept them out of it. I don't know the politics of the officials. Wait. I believe I do know the politics of one of the regional directors. He's a Republican. I haven't seen what a man's politics are. We've tried to get the best railroad talent available."

This declaration came during a series of questions by Senator Townsend. The second high spot was during the questioning of Senator McLean, of Connecticut. The Senator had gone back to the question which

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LAST MAN OFF STRANDED SHIP

Only Skeleton Crew Remains on Northern Pacific to Float Her.

Fire Island, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Only a skeleton crew remained on the stranded hospital transport Northern Pacific tonight.

The 1941 wounded, 750 other troops and passengers and most of the 400 navy sailors and officers had been safely removed. The troops were at camp Mills; the wounded scattered in several hospitals in and near New York.

Wrecking operations were started late this afternoon. Hope of pulling the Northern Pacific into deep water has not been abandoned, but first she must be lightened by throwing overboard her guns and other heavy movable.

Not a Life Lost.

Great credit was given to the navy, the coast guard and the Army Medical Corps for taking away more than 2,500 persons off the ship under the worst weather conditions, without losing a single life. The rescuers faced death constantly, taking desperate chances, and suffered many hardships as they toiled on hour after hour, drenched with spray, in rain that turned into snow early today.

The skies cleared this afternoon, and the sun came out for the first time since the Northern Pacific struck.

Wounded Lacked Fresh Air.

The ship grounded shortly after 2 a. m. Wednesday. The worst suffering aboard, it was said, was from the automatic ventilator system was put out of commission by stoppage of the engines. Wounded below decks then lacked fresh air. The strain was made harder to bear, said coast guards, by the deafening crash of breakers against the side of the steamer. The noise and jar were stunning. Finally drinking water ran low. From first to last the morale of the men in such deadly peril, many of them bed-ridden and helpless, was unbroken.

Tonight the sea was much calmer, and danger of the Northern Pacific going to pieces appeared to have passed for the present.

Official inquiry into the cause of the accident to the Northern Pacific may be reported, it was declared tonight. Reports were current that the Fire Island Light was mistaken for the Ambrose Light and that the officer on watch Wednesday morning awaits official action while confined to his quarters. The ship was said to have been steaming, and a second Fire Island when she grounded. Another report that the compass was defective, received little credence.

BRITISH WARSHIPS IN FINLAND

Finnish Soldiers Join Voluntary Army to Fight Bolsheviks.

Copenhagen, Jan. 4.—Five British warships have arrived at Helsingfors, capital and chief port of Finland. Three of the vessels after wards escorted a Finnish transport to Revel.

More than 10,000 Finnish soldiers have been ordered to join the Finnish army to fight Bolsheviks.

Elected, Then Arrested.

Dublin, Jan. 4.—Cathal Brugha, newly-elected Sinn Fein member of Parliament, was under arrest here today. The charges were not made public.